THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL XVI. RALEIGH, N.C., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898. NO. 28

THE GREAT RAILR AD LAWYER CONVENTION.

Another Report of the So-Called Democratic Convention Which Shows That the Gold and Monopoly Faction of the Party Controlled Its Action.

Last week we published a full, complete, and truthful account of the so-called Democratic State Convention. To make sure that our report should be accurate and fair, THE CAUCASIAN secured the services of two persons, both of whom were strongly in favor of co-operation, to report the convention, neither one knowing that the other was making a report. One report was published last week, the other is given below. We do not publish the second report in full, but leave out the routine details. The following report shows that the first report was very mild and hardly told the truth as plainly as it should have been told.—EDITOR CAUCASIAN.]

The meeting held in Raleigh last Thursday at Metropolitan Hall was not a Democratic Convention. It was a meeting of Clevelandites, Palmerites, and railroad attorneys who named themselves the Democratic State Convention.

The best and most appropriate name that can be given it is the GREAT RAILROAD LAWYER CONVENTION.

The whole proceedings were planned, conducted and manipulated by a chosen number of prominent RAILROAD lawyers. The meeting was called together by a railroad attorney, and the temporary chairman was a gold man.

Immediately after the committee on Permanent Organization had entered the hall there were loud calls for R. B. Glenn, Southern Railroad Attorney, professional mud-slinger, owner (?) of an alleged free silver letter from Grover Cleveland, and one of his chief office-holders. He said he did not know what to say, but was there to get his orders. "If the party says co-operate with some other party, I will do what it says. (Faint yell.) If this convention says the Democratic party shall fight its own battles alone against all other parties, then I will be found at my post."

The convention tore things loose at the latter part of this remark. The whoopers and railroad hirelings who were exerting all of their energies to divide and defeat the people in their efforts to secure honest legislation, did not allow an opportunity to slip to show their "Boss" that they were earning their pay. Glenn gathered courage from this "show up" and sputtered out his billingsgate profusely.

A Republican Railroad Attorney who knows something about the matter declared to this writer that there were twenty-three (23) railroad attorneys on the various committees appointed by this so-called Democratic convention.

Walter P. Boyd, who was a candidate for Elector on the Palmer and Buckner gold Democratic ticket, was a delegate to the convention.

S. G. Bradshaw, who was also a candidate on the same ticket, was also on deck, but it was not positively learned that he was a delegate.

H. B. Short, of Cabarrus county, who voted for McKinley, was a delegate in full fellowship and good standing.

F. H. Busbee, Southern Railroad attorney, was proxy for Henderson county and cast its vote.

There was not a roll call of the counties during the session of this extraordinary convention, and there was no need for it. It was selected and brought together by its OWNER AND BOSS for the purpose of being UNANIMOUS and when the Boss' orders were given there was not enough manhood or independence in the convention to make any sort of pretense to opposition. The small minority who represented the people were so overwhelmingly defeated that they ACQUIASCED IN SILENCE.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order by Chairman Manly, who made a short, well-worded talk of no special import or meaning. He made some reference to Bryan which was slightly applauded.

He then introduced Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham, as temporary chairman, who made a brief speech.

Afternoon Session.

The performance opened again about 3 o'clock. Ex-Congressman B. F. Grady was called upon. He stumbled along in a course of inconsistent remarks declaring that the State had not had a United States Senator in some time who could take the place of Badger or Ransom (goldbug). At the mention of these names the convention "whooped 'em up" lively. Then some delegate called out "or Vance." Grady said Vance "still lives." (Laughter.)

Proposition From Populists.

Mr. Chas. F. Warren was called for. He came forward and announced that he had just been informed that the chairman had a proposition from the Peoples Party State committee to lay before the convention.

The railroad contingent greeted this announcement with jeers, howls and hisses and all sorts of pandemonium antics. A dozen or more tooters were on the floor squalling "Mr. Chairman"! A hundred more howlers were yelling "louder!" "louder!!" There was as much disorder as it was possible for the number present to make. Warren or some one else said: "This question must be met."

A voice from the floor yelled, "We have already met it." Another voice howled out, "and downed it."

Chairman Manly came forward with the proposition and asked for a respectful consideration of it. He then apologized for asking it, thus trying to intimate, in the face of the hoots and jeers of a moment before, that it was a reflection on the convention to ask respectful procedure from it!!

Bruce Williams, lawyer and attorney for Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, moved that any communication from the Populists be laid on the table (cheers and applause.)

W. H. Neal, lawyer and attorney for the Carolina Central Railroad moved to refer the communication to the committee on platform and resolutions.

Paul B. Means, goldbug, lawyer and attorney for the Southern Railroad, hoped the communication would be received with decorum, etc. He was applauded vigorously. (He knew and the entire railroad and gold contingent knew that the communication would be "safe" with that committee.)

The beginning of the reading of the Populist proposition was jeered and hissed a time or two. Bryan's name was given a little applause.

The Star Performer.

The star performer of the combination was D. A. Covington, lawyer. He was just in the right shape to say anything in any sort of way, and for some time, by his skits and antics kept the convention in a roar of laughter.

W. C. Dowd called out Dr. B. F. Dixon. This delegate got in a question or two that rather phased the convention. He said: "I have heard it intimated that goldbugs are running this convention. Is that so?" There were one or two voices that answered "yes," but the railroad and monopoly contingent had the pull in the matter of lung power and they sent up a volley of "no's." "You had better settle that question," said Dixon, "and settle it right." "If it goes out from here that this convention is dominated by goldbugs, you are going to be badly hurt."

"I have heard that all anti-fusionists are goldbugs."

"A lie," "no," yelled the delegates.

"I believe THAT is a lie myself," said Maj. Dixon.

"How are you on fusion?" asked a delegate.

"I don't know that my opinion is worth much, but if you want to know, I'll tell you. I am against it."

Maj. Dixon got a burst of applause as he took his seat.

Judge A. C. Avery was called for. He arose, and as he did there were some hisses and some applause. He said that he did not desire to address the convention at that time. He had information that the committee on resolutions would not be able to report before 7 o'clock. When that report was made he might desire to have something to say. He then paid his respects to the hissers. He told them that he had served the Dem. party for thirty years, and when the time came he would demand his rights to a hearing and would maintain them; that he could point to those who had hissed him as political recreants who had been unfaithful and had scratched their party ticket in the last election.

Night Session.

The first work of any note at the night session was the reading of the platform. It will be easily seen that all it contains of any special consequence is almost bodily "stolen" from the Peoples Party State platform. * * [The platform was published in full last week.]

Report on the Populist Communication.

In presenting this report Governor Jarvis said:

"As to some matters that came before that committee the committee was divided; three members of that committee desired that in reply to a certain proposition sent to the committee from this convention, we should make a counter proposition. These men were as good Democrats as we are and had at heart the welfare of the party as much as the other members of the committee, and as an evidence of their loyalty to the party, their unalterable allegiance to its interests, they have consented to present no minority report to this convention."

The report was as follows:

"The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist Party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto:

RESOLVED, 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee, be, and the same is hereby respectfully declined.

RESOLVED, 2. That the Democratic Executive Committee be, and the same is hereby, instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

The reading of this report was widely cheered. It suited the convention exactly. It was in accordance with the boss. As soon as its reading was concluded several voices yelled: "I move that the resolution be adopted by a rising vote.

The motion was put without delay, and the entire convention arose to its feet widely whooping. Hats went off and cheers rent the air. The convention had done the work.

"A delegate hallooed. "Three cheers for the committee on resolutions," and they were given.

During this proceedure came the surprising perion. It had been given out and boldly talked during the day that the Populist communication could not be disposed of without a big fight. Men like Avery, Davidson, Mason, Hale, Webster, Frank Winston and others had permitted intimations that they were in for getting all "reform forces" together and that some mighty good reasons would have to be given for not effecting such a union. But lo! not a mouth opened in debate, not a voice was raised for the people. The railroad forces had cowed these doughty champions, and when they opened their mouths at all it was to bow to the lash and "renew their allegiance" to the Democratic party.

After the adoption of the platform and rejection of the Populist proposition for co-operation of the silver forces calls were made for speakers.

"Visiting statesman" Jarvis who ran from the silver convention in 1895, was called but he said nothing worth repeating.

Capt. Thos. W. Mason came next. He said he came to extend the hand of co-operation to the Populist party, but he knew no higher duty than to follow the flag of the Democratic party. He bowed to the lash of the railroad element that controlled. Almost anybody would have expected better of him.

"Buck Kitchen followed. If you ever get a chance don't fail to hear him. He is an entire aggregation by himself in his new role, and is worth the price of admission, which price is nothing. He was wildly applauded by the convention. He howled about what he called "nigger rule," and then the gang would whoop. He started in to roast Grover Cleveland. Some fellow yelled: "Leave that out." The Honorable "Buck" saw he was losing there, and adroitly turned the tide in his favor again by saying that he had recently been in a crowd a sight worse than Grover Cleveland. The railroad manipulators were caught again and they whooped up "Buck" with amazing energy. This encouraged him to the point of wildness and he roared out that "we will have just such a government as we want. If we can't get it by votes, we will resort to those means which have never yet failed." He ranted on saying he was in favor of co-operation, but not such as was offered by the Populists.

When he was talking his loudest, D. A. Covington, yelled out: "If there is anything you want, name it." An expression of ineffable contentment rested on the speaker's face and he looked as though he thought he had his reward, or that it was in sight.

Lee S. Overman, Southern Railroad attorney stepped to the space vacated by Kitchin. This prominent assistant in the secret, midnight 99 year lease deals managed to say something aboht the incompetency and "corruption" of the fusion forces. Whoo-ey! Next.

Capt. R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, was sent to the Convention instructed to advocate co-operation with the Populists, but overrode his orders from his people and fell in with the McKinley Democrats, railroad Democrats and Palmerites.

In his speech he tried to "whoop 'em up," but he could not do it. Finally he grew desperate and as a last resort said:

"WE OUGHT TO TELL THOSE PEOPLE WHO DO NOT VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET THAT WE WILL TREAT THEM AS THEY DESERVE. WHEN THEY COME TO THE DOORS OF OUR HOUSES WE OUGHT TO TREAT THEM AS WE DO "niggers" and show them that the way to get in is through our back doors."

He seemed to represent the sentiments of the railroad rulers who were running the convention.

The Democratic machine papers have been extremely careful not to report Capt. Peebles speech. Ex-Judge A. C. Avery was loudly called. He said he "renewed his allegiance to the "Democratic party."

E. C. Beddingfield, ex-railroad commissioner, made a few remarks, after which the convention adjourned.

Thus ended the GREAT RAILROAD LAWYER CONVENTION.

POLITICAL PARTIES—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Written for THE CAUCASIAN.]

All destroyed nations, however learned in science or political economy, have gone down because of corruption in political parties, or because of an idolatrous love of power, and its abuses. And the decay of such, invariably began at the heads of the departments. The history of Spain furnishes an object lesson to prove the statement. The birth of new parties and nations eminated from persecution and oppression, arising from selfishness which had crowded out patriotism. Our own great nation was born amid storms of persecution and showers of blood, the legitimate fruits of aggregated power and wealth of the monied aristocracy of England, showing itself in unlawful taxation through political parties, and corrupted leaders whose love for gold and office was greater than their love for God and humanity. And now in this the second century of our national existence we find the same hydra-headed monster from the mother country corrupting our political parties, and with the aid of our disloyal citizens by the formation of stupendous combination, unequal taxation, class legislation, and centralized power will soon, if not checked, convert our free republican government into a despotic monopoly. To prevent this our political parties have been changing bases, tactics, names and increasing in number. But it is a well known fact, that with all this, they have not been able to keep the demon of selfishness and greed out of their organizations and legislation. Every convention from the primaries to the nationals of every party is attended by agents or friends of the corrupting power, and every election increases the ill feeling and bad blood of individuals, because of their presence and influence. And though our political parties are numerous and very different in objects and principals, yet every election year they have arbitrary agents of this gigantic power upon every party ticket to force honest men to vote against their convictions or stay at home. Such is the power of this enemy of all moral law and good government as that the vaults of bankers and pockets of individuals have been almost universally, wittingly or unwittingly, offered annually to carry elections and secure legislation in the interest of classified monopoly. For many years this stealthy enemy has gradually grown to be a monster without being known to the great mass of voters.

Prior to the last war, the great two political parties (Whig and Democrat) managed to keep each other in check to a good degree. But the war hatched out an enormous brood of vampires who fatten upon the blood of others and curse their victims for not submitting to their mandates with more grace. But, bless God for a Christian civilization in this "land of the free and home of the brave", the people are being educated! Ignorance is no longer at a premium! It is under par and going down; and the political hucksters must go to their graves in ignominy. And as China has a law to hang all bank defaulters, let us have one to disfranchise and otherwise punish all political renegades and tricksters. All new parties have had to fight their way to the front at the risk of life and honor or die a premature death and be buried amid the anathamas of a political mobocracy, consequently, the signs of the times point to a dissolution of all our political parties, and by the laws of disintegration and absorption the reorganization of two new ones with new names and purposes. Let all lovers of honest reform and good government keep cool—"With their hands upon the throttle and their eyes upon the rail," do the best we can in this campaign and look to the year of grace 1900 for the organization of a new party with a new name and composed of the working classes and all such as have shown or will show a willingness to perpetuate our liberties as handed down to us by the patriots of 1776. And the enemies of those liberties of whatever order, occupation, name or complexion will naturally fall into line on the opposite side, continue to worship the golden calf, corrupt the ballot box, and use their time, talents and money to change the form and enslave the people of the best government on earth. Some divines believe the millennium is near at hand. But may it not be one of a political and economic nature, just to precede the great and eventful one spoken of in the Bible and to prepare the world for the last days? Whatever it may be, let us set our houses in order, do our duty and be ready for whatever may come. This government is destined to be a great factor in the future history of the world.

DR. JAS. F. FOARD.

Statesville, N. C., June 6, '98.

THE SANTIAGO BOMBARDMENT.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—COMMODORE SCHLEY PURPOSE TO LOCATE FORTS AND BATTERIES.

The Massachusetts, New Orleans, and Iowa Took Part in the Engagement, the Battleships Using Their Big Guns on the Cristobal Colon and the Cruiser Devoting her Attention, with Good Effect, to the Batteries and Morro Castle—Spanish Marksmen Unable to hit our Ships, Most of Their Shots Falling Short—No Injurses are Reported on the American Side.

The following report has been given out by the Associated Press:

PORT ANTONIA, JAMACA, June 1.

For an hour yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans, and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet is hiding.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces, and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of this week.

No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish forts.

At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts, and the New Orleans, Iowa, and Vixen fell in in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore, and when about 5,000 yards off, she turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased her speed and was soon running through the water at the rate of ten knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries, and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

One Shell Struck the Colon.

When, however, she passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards, a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two thirteen-inch guns in her after turret, and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship, Cristobal Colon, full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside.

The two guns on the forward turret were then fired, and their shells, in exploding, threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts. But she was soon beyond their range, and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and to draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed her instructions to the letter. Her first shot located a large battery on the hill above the Morro. It flew straight into the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. A couple more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa came next, and, like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her twelve-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged, and kept up her fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range.

The Spanish ships, with the exception of the Cristobal Colon were behind the hills and could not see the enemy, who threw shells around them with such rapidity that they knew he was somewhere on the other side of the hill, and then hopelessly raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Carribbean Sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. That fight was over as far as the Americans were concerned.

Batteries Will not Last Long.

Commodore Schley has located all the batteries now, and an officer on the Massachusetts said, after the action: "We can dismount every gun left in less than an hour." But if the Vesuvius does not come, and an attack is made without regard to the mines, the men on the first ship will be cast in heroic mold, if they do not feel, as they go into action, that any moment may bring the same fate as that which came so suddenly to the men of the Maine on that dark February night.

ARMY "NOT FIT TO MOVE."

London Times Correspondent Tells What he Calls "a Disagreeable Truth."

LONDON, June 4.—The Times publishes this morning a two column letter from an American correspondent dated Washington, May 23, in which the writer says:

"Let us publish a bit of disagreeable truth, as it will do us no harm in the long run, much as it may excite anger for the moment. Although America must have known a year ago that war was inevitable, her army is not fit to move. It is much like that of France immediately after the war of 1870, with this difference, that the American troops have confidence in their immediate superiors."

The writer continues with a serious indictment of the "terrible condition" and "lack of organization" at Camp Tampa, which he says, is "largely due to red tape at Washington or to that military appendage misnamed staff."

He comments on the fact that "in a hot and pestiferous climate men are compelled to wear winter clothing, eat winter rations, fat pork and beans, with no fruit or vegetables to cool their superheated blood, while carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables are going North to New York and Chicago markets."

THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

A NAVAL MANEUVER TO COMPLETELY BLOCKADE THE SPANISH FLEET —IT WAS A DARING DEED.

He Determined to Close Channel Against Cervera's Squadron, and Hobson Volunteered to Undertake the Dangerous Errand—Merrimac was Rigged With Torpedoes to be Exploded From the Deck, and Escape Was Intended by Means of a Life-boat—Prisoners Taken to Morro Castle, Where They are Being Well Treated.

Message From Sampson.

MOLE HAITI, June, 4.—"Succeeded in sinking Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 4 a. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded. Request authority to approve exchange, if possible, between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Santiago unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

SAMPSON."

The Merrimac Sunk.

By the Associated Press off Santiago de Cuba, June 4.

Rear Admiral Sampson, during Friday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac, loaded with coal, in the channel. He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death, and 4,000 men offered themselves. Lieut. Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 a. m., Friday morning, the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around. Lieut. Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment, there was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed, and apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

Lieut. Hobson and the heroic crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner. Unable, after the sinking of the vessel to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship, and were taken on board unharmed. The Spanish Admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American Admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

Escape Alive.

Lieut. Hobson appears to have carried out his plan to the smallest details, except as regards the method of escape. The rowboat in which the crew were to escape was either blown up or shot to pieces, for Lieut. Hobson and his men drifted ashore on an old catamaran which was slung over the ship's side at the last moment, as an extra precaution. Upon reaching shore the men were taken prisoners and sent to Santiago City under guard. Later they were taken to Morro Castle, where they now are.

Capt. Oviedo, Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, who boarded the New York under a flag of truce, did not give further details of the capture.

The bravery of the Americans evidently excited as much admiration among the Spaniards as it did among the men of the American fleet. The prisoners will be perfectly safe, and will probably be well treated while they remain in Morro Castle. The fleet is wild with delight tonight over the termination of the most daring expedition since the destruction of the Albemarle by Lieut. Cushing in 1864. The Admiral is just as glad as the youngest Jackie.

It is probable that the Spaniards will try to blow up the Merrimac, but improbable that they will succeed. Speculation is rife as to the exact details of how Lieut. Hobson managed to blow himself and ship up and live to tell the tale. His heroism has cleared up the situation well. The Spaniards are now doubly hemmed in.

Story of the Adventure.

The story of the sinking of the Merrimac is one of the most thrilling of the war.

As is well known, the harbor at Santiago is very narrow. One or two ships sunk across its mouth would as effectually prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet as though a line of battleships were anchored there. There is no doubt that this fact appealed to Admiral Sampson and he decided to block the channel in some way. After the decision came action. In his fleet was the collier Merrimac, a large steamer purchased some time ago in New York. The great steel hull of the Merrimac offered the barricade which the Admiral sought and the ship was marked for destruction.

The next step was to find a crew to accompany her on her dangerous mission. A volunteer crew was asked for. Eight men were selected and placed on board of what seemed certain to be their coffin. In the stillest hour of the morning—between 3 and 4 o'clock—the prow of the Merrimac, with just enough men on the ship to run the engine and handle the wheel, was turned toward the narrow entrance to Santiago harbor. It is easy to imagine that the officers and crews of the squadron watch the steamer's onward progress with beating hearts. Nearer and nearer she approached the harbor entrance. In the moonlight which fell upon Caribbean Sea her black hull could be seen slowly moving toward destruction. Evidently she passed the first line of dreaded torpedoes safely, but when she was a little further in the harbor there was explosion and the vessel sank.

SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HOBSON.

The nation was thrilled Saturday with the bravery of the young Naval Constructor, Richard Pearson Hobson, who guided the Merrimac into the harbor of Santiago under the fire of the forts, and deliberately sunk her across the narrow channel. The young man's grandfather was Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, and his uncle is Richmond Pearson, Congressmen from the ninth District of North Carolina. The stock from which the young man has come is of good Southern blood, and includes Governors, Senators, Judges, Congressmen, and others who have been famous in national history. As for young Hobson himself, he is certain to be remembered as one of the great heroes of the war. His exploit was even greater than Dewey's, for the American Admiral at Manila had a fighting chance, while Hobson and his seven companions supposed that they were going to certain death.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is a young man who will not be 28 years old until the 17th of next August. He is a native of Alabama, and was appointed by Secretary Herbert to the Naval Academy in 1885, graduating at the head of his class in 1889. It is said in the Navy Department that his disregard for the rules and regulations of the service is something phenomenal. He never could be bound down by the red tape of official routine. If, for instance, he desired to address the Secretary of War, he would do so directly instead of having his communications forwarded through the proper channels. He has always had ideas of his own, and it was through his efforts that naval constructors were sent to sea to observe the effect of actual conconflict upon modern ship.

He has traveled abroad quite extensively, having spent three years studying naval construction in the best French and English schools. He was detailed to accompany Admiral Walker's white squadron, and also went to Brazil when the flag of that republic was first recognized by the United States in 1889. He was extremely desirous of witnessing the Japanese-Chinese war, and in fact had been ordered to China when his very vigorous expressions as to the conduct of that war led to a protest from one of the governments, and the order was revoked. His abilities as a constructor were recognized when two years ago he was sent to Newport News in connection with the construction of the new battleships.

Probably Hobson's Idea.

It was generally agreed that the idea of running the Merrimac into the harbor and sinking her was conceived by young Hobson, and that, when he had suggested it to Admiral Sampson, he asked to be allowed to conduct the expedition. In no other way can his presence in command of the ship be counted for. The Merrimac was in charge of Lieut. Commander Miller, whose record disproves the idea that he would have voluntarily relinquished an opportunity to gain glory in a brilliant achievement. Besides this, young Hobson is not an officer of the line, and had never before been intrusted with any command.

As a result of his brilliant idea and daring courage he will undoubtedly receive very substantial promotion. As an Assistant Naval Constructor, he has the relative rank of a Junior Lieutenant, but in the construction corps the highest rank is that of a Commander. It is probable that Mr. Hobson will be made a Captain, while the men who were with him will have their rating considerably increased, so that for all time to come they will receive a practical reward of their devotion to their country.

CURRENCY ISSUED DURING THE WAR.

How it was Contracted and Bonded Debt Created—A Heavy Burden Placed Upon the People.

For THE CAUCASIAN.]

SIR:—For general information I wish to state through THE CAUCASIAN the amount of currency issued by the Government during the Civil war, and the bonded debt created by that means. To do this, I will not go into all the particulars, describing the different kinds of currency issued, but just the number of kinds, amount &c.

There were sixteen (16) different kinds of currency issued including the fractional, or postage currency, (in 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, and 3 cent bills, or script.) The total amount issued was about $3,300 million dollars, all of which was legal tender for all purposes except custom dues and interest on U. S. bonds.

Every dollar thus issued was paid out for full value received—to the soldiers, contractors for war materials &c., and as a matter of course it all belonged to the people just as truly as a man's horse or carriage belongs to him that he has bought and paid for. So that, at the end of the war the Government owed nothing, not a single dollar to any one on earth.

All that currency circulated in the North and West, the South had none. Business was done for cash in hand every man "paying as he went," and the people were free from debt.

Now mark the change, Very soon after the close of the war Congress gave the Secretary of the Treasury power to convert all of that U. S. currency into 6 per cent. coin bonds, made free of all taxes. Within three years, fifteen hundred million dollars were converted into bonds, and burned up. Then the people cried out in their distress, when Congress stopped the contraction. So far about four hundred million of greenbacks was cornered, but the Secretary still continued to contract the other kinds of currency into bonds until the public debt amounted to very nearly 3,000 million dollars.

Thus a great debt was loaded upon the South and West, drawing one hundred and fifty million dollars in interest annually, while the money with which to earn the interest and principal, was taken away from the people.

This was not only deliberate robbing in thus contracting and burning up the currency that the people had paid for with their blood and treasure, but it was a quadruple robbery in thus loading a fraudulent bonded debt upon the South as well as upon the North and West. Was there ever a greater crime committed upon a careless, stupid people?

The people South and West, have paid already in interest and principal, more than six thousand million dollars on account of that debt, and yet the balance of the bonds still outstanding is has heavy as the whole debt was at the first because of reduced ability of the people to pay. More anon.

Respectfully,

E. O. BALL

Brooklyn, N. Y.

GETS HOLD OF THE CAUCASIAN.

A Democrat Reads it and Endorses Every Word in it—Thinks the Silver Forces Should get Together—Many Democrats Will Vote the Populist Ticket.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., June 6, '98.

MR. EDITOR.—By accident I got hold of a copy of last week's CAUCASIAN. I read it. I believe every word in it. The silver delegates let the Ransom leaders and Col. Andrews bulldose them. They, the Democratic party, will and I think ought to be defeated this fall. If they are the silver forces will get together in 1900 and wipe them off the earth. There are many, many Democrats in old Rockingham county that will vote with you this fall.

I am a Democrat and read mostly Democratic papers. I think the election this fall will give the silver Democrats enough courage to not submit to the Ransom-Jarvis ring in 1900.

I think, Mr. Editor, you are doing a noble work. Unless the silver forces unite in this county they cannot elect a constable.

There ought not to be but two parties in this State, viz: On one side the Republicans, gold Democrats and Otho Wilson Populists under one banner, and on the other silver Democrats, Butler Populists and Mott Republicans under one banner until silver is back doing business at the old stand as she was prior to 1873.

With eyes open for the bright future, and hoping to be able to vote for you in the fall elections. I am,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

FOR FIFTY CENTS from now until after the election we will send THE CAUCASIAN regularly each week.

USURPATIONS OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY IN THE INTEREST OF THE MONEY POWER.

BY HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE ARENA.

The Constitution is illusively supposed to be the creation of the Convention of 1787. After a hundred years of existence and expansion, the major part of it is the creation of progressive judicial construction. To prove this requires more space than the scope of this article permits; but it will hardly be denied by capable constitutional lawyers.

First, there were forty years of liberal and progressive interpretation, then thirty years of strict construction, either expansive or restricted according to the demands of concentrated wealth: The judical policy of this day is to strike down the States and yet to narrow the delegated powers of the national legislature wherever necessary to barricade against the advancing hosts of populism.

It is perhaps well that there should be a tribunal like the Supreme Court, with power to interpret the Constitution and to stay the hand of Congress. In this there is nothing dangerous in the long run. These judicial arbitrators under our federal system, although nominally and apparently independent of the people, are really subject to their control. Every federal court is the creation of the legislative will. The power that made it can unmake it. The Supreme Court itself can be controlled by the authority residing in Congress to reduce or enlarge its membership.

Right here the supreme struggle must come. To swing back the country to the control of the people, to reverse false doctrines and pernicious constitutional constructions, to prevent the failure of this last and best attempt at free government, it is important to get a House, Senate, and President that will reorganize the existing judicial system, abolish the judges who stand for plutocratic privilege, and establish courts commended by judges who stand for the rights of man.

By this means the popular will may be exerted and enforced. The framers of the Constitution hardly thought that they were conferring upon the Supreme Court the power to veto the acts of the House, Senate and President—a veto which is exercised whenever the court chooses to think the act unconstitutional. And their thinking it so is generally because they want it to be so.

Nor is there in this anything novel or startling. It is just what was done by Jefferson and the Congress who came in after the defeat of the Federalists in 1800. When William of Orange was contending with a reluctant or hostile House of Lords he gruffly informed them that they could pass his measures or he would reorganize them, he would pack their House by converting his Dutch guards into peers of the realm. Reorganizing courts for the purpose of enforcing obedience to parliamentary will is not unknown in the history of that constitutional monarchy which is so much adored in the high society of American money lords.

In part proof of the assertion that we are approaching a period of intolerable judicial supremacy, let certain recent cases be cited.

The national external and internal taxes are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. To meet this deficiency the country wants a tax on the income of the rich. This is enacted into law. From the nation's court comes a veto—a veto so prompt that in the days of the fathers, when sentiment was not so debauched by the struggle for wealth, it would have been regarded as premature. So prompt was the court to get in its work that it would not wait for a bona-fide case to be brought to its bar. It rushed in to give its decision in a case that was not a genuine controversy between parties with opposing interests, but was virtually fictitious, was manifestly concocted to extract from the court an opinion against the income law, and was clearly collusive between the parties. The supreme issue was on. The millionaires demanded exemption from federal taxation. They were not afraid of the States. If one State seriously taxed their incomes they would move to another. No State could afford to offend them for fear of driving them out. They could congregate on one State by acquiring in it actual or nominal residence. As to that matter they could buy a State or so and use them as pocket boroughs for their own convenience. The only way to tax their incomes is by Congress. Take from Congress that power and they are safely landed above and beyond the law. Says the Constitution: "Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers." This makes a direct tax impracticable. To get rid of the income tax then the courts must hold that income taxes are direct taxes. The framers of the Constitution thought that the only direct taxes were taxes on land and polls. So thought the lawyers and judges and statesmen of the republic for a hundred years. But these judicial arbitrators of last resort, by a vote of five to four, upturn the settled interpretation of the Constitution and decree that the overgrown rich shall not be taxed. Their victory is apparently complete. Nothing can defeat them but a constitutional amendment or a reorganization of the Supreme Court.

In North Carolina the reorganization syndicate of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, now converted into the Southern Railway Company, obtained from certain agents of the State its great central railroad two hundred and twenty-three miles long, and forming an indispensable connecting link between the northern and southern sections of the Southern railway system. They acquired this great property by getting a lease upon it to them for ninety-nine years. This was substantially a sale. The Governor of North Carolina, in a message to the legislature, charged that the terms of the sale were unfair to the State, that the sale was procured by false pretence and by fraud, that the price paid was flagrantly inadequate when taken in connection with the fact that the Southern Railway Company, with its thousands of miles of railroad and its hundreds of millions of investments and securities, was absolutely dependent for its own existence upon this North Carolina railroad. This sale was secretly made. Another railroad system offered to raise the price fifty per cent. The Southern Railroad Company rushed into the Federal Courts, demanded an injunction against the State to prohibit it from asserting its rights in the State courts and a decree in equity affirming the validity of the sale.

Courts of equity will never entertain a complaint unless it appears that no adequate remedy can be given by the law courts. This principle of equity jurisprudence was affirmed, asserted and proclaimed in England by Hale and Hardwick, by Erskine, Eldon, and Mansfield, and by all the great lawyers and chancellors who preceded and succeeded them, and in America by Story and John Marshall and their associates, and by all their successors up to the organization of the impending judicial and political conspiracy for the subversion of popular government and for the conversion of this republic into a consolidated plutocratic absolutism. Equity courts owe their very existence to the fact that cases arose where the common law courts, by reason of the limitations upon their processes, could not give relief. Thousands of suitors through the centuries in equity courts have been driven from their doors and told to go and get their relief in the stantory or common law courts. This principle in equity has been consistently and uniformly applied to ordinary controversies between man and man.

In this North Carolina case, this great railway syndicate had their remedy in the law courts—a remedy sufficient, adequate, and complete. Every allegation made against the State or its agents, could have been set up by way of defence in the threatened action which the complainant sought to enjoin. But this was no ordinary case. Shylock and Mammon were the plaintiffs. The taxpayers of North Carolina, robbed of their property, were the defendants. To plunder the one and legalize their spoliation by the other, the rock-ribbed principles of equity jurisprudence must be undone. The State itself by wicked and wanton force must be brought up for judgment before these federal proconsuls. Its sovereignty must be despised. Its rights, reserved to it by the Federal Constitution, must be denied. The power of every little federal judge to annihilate it must be assumed and asserted. And this too is the State—the one of the original thirteen—which refused to ratify the United States Constitution until it had assurance of the adoption of the Tenth Amendment: "The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The State of Tennessee established by its law a board of assessors for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the valuations of railroad properties. Nobody ever questioned the power of the State to do this, until the recent and present conspiracy to annihilate the States by the usurpation of federal judges. The Tennessee assessors fixed their appraisements according to the market value of the stocks and bonds of the railroad corporations. In substance they fixed the value of railroads according to income-producing or net earning power. This is the rule which is universally applied in fixing the taxable valuations of fields and forests, of mines and mills, and of the property of ordinary persons. But in this federal forum the laws which govern the common people have no application to the corporation nabobs. So in went the non-resident holders of these railroad bonds to a federal judge for an injunction against the State of Tennessee to restrain it from exercising its sovereign power of taxation. And out went his injunction, which vacated the assessments of the State and virtually substituted such as were agreeable to the views of the corporation judge sitting on the federal bench.

He obtains his jurisdiction by reason of the diversity of the citizenship of the parties. But suppose an individual non-resident owner of a house or horse had gone to this court for an injunction to stop the local officers from enforcing an assessment alleged to be excessive. He would have been told that he must look for his remedy to the revenue laws of Tennessee, that these statutes had provided the form and manner and procedure of assessing property and for the correction of abuses resulting from unlawful assessments, and that in the absence of illegal action by the assessors, they could not be interfered with because of excessive valuations. They are the jury established by law with power to fix valuation. If they abuse this power by making an excessive assessment, there is no remedy. Why? Because it is better that this power should reside in a jury than in the one man sitting as a judge. But when the money kings come into court, there sits on the bench a prince of the blood, exercising prerogatives that are cognate to, if they are not substantially the same as the dispensing power which was claimed by the house of Stuart, and which brought one of them to the block.

This Tennessee case is entitled to enduring renown because of its enunciation of the doctrine that railroads shall not be taxed upon their true value, because in some precinct or county other assessors appraised lands and mules at less than their worth.

In the state of Texas it seems that a Federal judge has discharged upon a habeas corpus a defendant duly indicted and under process from the

(Continued on 2d page)

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR..... $1.00
SIX MONTHS..... .60
THREE MONTHS..... .35

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. as Second Class Matter.

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9th JUNE 1898

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BRYAN'S WARNING—HOW THE GOLD MEN WORK.

"Where the gold Democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak, they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform."—W. J. Bryan.

WHERE ONE DOLLAR IS MORE POWERFUL THAN SIXTEEN.

"One dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.—Extract from Bryan's open letter to New York Journal.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The management of this war is enough to make every strong and healthy true American sick at heart. It seems that the chief purpose of those managing the war is not to take Cuba and to whip Spain but to pile up an immense debt upon the people. Cuba could have been taken thirty days ago easier than it can be taken today. We had then an army and navy big enough to capture the island in ten days. Today the island is much more strongly fortified than it was then.

Since Dewey's victory at Manila, over a month ago, there has been absolutely nothing done worth mentioning. We have believed all along that the bond sharks who control this administration would never allow Cuba to be taken until Congress provided for an issue of bonds. They have now gotten the bonds and the nation is mortgaged to Shylock.

We sincerely trust that the war will now be pushed to a vigorous conclusion before the greed of Shylock demands another bond issue.

A SMALL CONVENTION RUN BY RAILROAD ATTORNEYS.

THE CAUCASIAN in its report of the Democratic State convention, published in our last issue, gave some plain facts to explain why the convention repudiated Bryan's principles and his plan of co-operation. We showed that the convention was packed, that it was small and unrepresentative in character, that the farmers and the great mass of the party were not represented, and that even the honest sentiment of the two was not represented, but that the convention was controlled absolutely by the Clevelandites, the Ransomites, the McKinley Democrats and railroad attorneys.

This statement of facts has been bitterly denied by a number of monopoly organs that call themselves Democratic papers. They have cried out that THE CAUCASIAN was slandering the Democratic party and the good people of the State. The fact is that the Democratic convention itself was a slander on the party and the good people of the State, and THE CAUCASIAN simply told the truth about it.

The following editorial from Webster's Weekly, a silver and anti-monopoly Democratic paper and a strong supporter of Bryan, confirms every every statement made by THE CAUCASIAN:

"The Democratic State convention met in the city of Raleigh last Thursday. Its proceedings are now history. The attendance was small, being confined almost exclusively to the towns and cities. Col. Julian S. Carr of Durham, was temporary chairman, while our old friend Charlie Cooke, of Louisburg, was made permanent chairman. The nominations of the six Superior court Judges, who had already been nominated by their respective Judicial Districts, were confirmed. The one question of interest before the convention was whether or not there should be co-operation between the Bryan wing of the Populists party and the Democratic party. The convention was very largely against co-operation by the two State organizations, but leaves it to each county and district to settle for itself. We do not recollect to have ever attended a convention where there was such a small percentage of farmers. The State Executive Committee consists of 36 members. Out of this number our legal friends, the lawyers, get 33, and we see it stated that 24 of these are paid attorneys of the Southern Railroad Company, whose President, Col. Andrews, voted for McKinley instead of Bryan."

Notice carefully the wording of Col Webster's editorial. As a Democrat, he would no doubt have been delighted to praise the action of the Democratic State Convention as being patriotic and loyal to the principles of the party as set forth at Chicago and as advocated by Bryan; and further, since co-operation has failed, he would no doubt have been glad to place the blame on the People's party rather than on his own party. Notice that he admits that the Convention was small, that the farmers and great mass of the party were not represented; and notice further his admission that of the 36 members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, thirty-three of them are lawyers, and twenty-four of this number are paid attorneys of the Southern railway. The Southern railway is owned by the Bothschilds, the head of the gold syndicate in London. The Southern railroad is run more as a political machine than as a business enterprise. The Jews and the gold syndicate were never known to enter any industrial enterprise as a business. They have, however, begun to buy up all of the railroads in the country, and their only purpose in this is to use the railroads as a political lever in the interest of monopoly and the gold standard. In the last campaign the Southern railroad company and every railroad in the United States owned by the gold syndicate went actively into politics and exerted every effort possible against Bryan and to elect McKinley. Colonel Andrews, the political overseer of the Rothschilds in North Carolina, did everything in his power for McKinley, and used the whole machinery of his political railroad syndicate to this end.

How could a convention controlled by the attorneys of this goldbug corporation stand for Bryan? Of course such a convention was as sure to do what Bryan did not want done as Mark Hanna himself.

This is the long and short of the matter. The masses of the Democratic party have been sold out and betrayed by goldbugs and monopoly attorneys.

AT WHOSE DOOR DOES THE FAULT LIE.

The Morganton Farmers Friend (Democratic) in a leading editorial published on the eve of the assembling of the Democratic State Convention says:

Before another issue of this paper the Democratic State Convention will have met and adjourned.

As we have heretofore pointed out on more than one occasion if the State is not carried for "the white man and the white metal" the fault will lie at the door of the Democracy. The convention which meets to-morrow will settle the question. Argument, appeal, entreaty has been exhausted by the small portion of the State press, which believes the election lost in advance by pandering to Clevelandism and gold-buggery. Three successive polls in which the party was left in a minority speak like angel's trumpet tongued against further folly.

When it is apparent that to the harbor of co-operation we are sure to sail two years hence, with conditions in no wise altered, why postpone the embarking? We know and respect the strength of those who maintain the opposite of all this. We are not unmindful that they are patriotic and intelligent, and have long worked in the lead, that they dislike Mark Hanna cordially and would supplant him with Whitney—the ends of both being the same—we are conscious of their power in a thousand ways, and believe they serve the money devil unconsciously. Nor are they all that serve him unconsciously. So astute is the management of the Republic's enemies that plain people are at a loss to know where to strike at them. Even in war they use the cover of patriotism to work in Gage's bond issue. They are restless, tireless Frankensteins. Will they win at Raleigh under cover? We will see later.

The above editorial shows in its every line that it was written by a sincere silver man, a loyal supporter of Bryan, and a man who loves his State and country. Notice that he takes the position that if those who sincerely want to see a triumph of the white man and the white metal should control the Democratic State Convention, that then they would accept the proposition of the People's party for co-operation. Notice that he also gives a warning that the Clevelandites and the corporation attorneys were pretending to be silver men in order to capture the convention under cover; and that if such hypocrites and goldbug agents should control the convention that they would oppose co-operation. This is exactly the same warning that Mr. Bryan sounded in his letter to the New York Journal published two months ago. But strange to say not a dozen Democratic papers in North Carolina ever published Mr Bryan's letter, and therefore the masses of the Democratic party were never warned of the danger.

Yes, the Clevelandites controlled the Democratic convention and every true silver man and friend of Bryan ought to repudiate its action and continue to exert every effort to unite the silver and anti-monopoly men of the State.

THE BOND SYNDICATE CAPTURES CONGRESS.

During the last week the interest of the nation has been centered at Washington. The great battle between the people and the bond syndicate has been fought to a finish. The people have lost; the bond grabbers and the banking ring have won. The proposition to issue one hundred and fifty million dollars of greenbacks and to levy an income tax, as Lincoln did to carry on the late war, was voted down by a solid Republican vote assisted by the gold Democrats. The same fusion of gold-bug Republicans and gold-bug Democrats put through the infamous bond scheme which put a mortgage debt upon the people of three hundred million dollars to start with. Every Populist, every silver Republican, and every silver Democrat voted solidly for greenbacks and an income tax, and against the tory bond conspiracy.

Let it be noticed that the gold-bugs in all parties co-operate on every occasion in the interest of the monopolies and against the people. At the same time they exert every effort to prevent the silver and anti-monopoly forces from co-operating in the interest of the people, but to keep them divided. Every Republican and gold Democrat in Congress who voted for bonds was delighted to hear that the so-called Democratic state convention in this State had refused to co-operate with the People's party, and no doubt every one of the gold-bugs and railroad attorneys who controlled the so-called Democratic State Convention were delighted when they learned that the Republicans and gold Democrats had fused to beat greenbacks and an income tax and to issue bonds.

A majority of the voters of this country are in favor of greenbacks and an income tax. They are opposed to bonds. When they join hands to elect such men to Congress then, and not till then, will a majority of Congress stand by the people. Let every friend of Bryan in North Carolina repudiate the action of the so-called Democratic State Convention and join hands with the People's party in electing nine silver and anti-monopoly men to Congress.

We want a live, hustling representative in every community in the State. Write THE CAUCASIAN for further particulars.

COL. CARR AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE CAUCASIAN has received a letter from a silver Democrat saying that he thought we were wrong in classing Col. Julian S. Carr as a goldbug. THE CAUCASIAN has a great deal of respect for Col. Carr, and admires his spirit of philanthropy and other admirable traits, but we consider his financial views as dangerous to the welfare of the people as those of Cleveland and Mark Hanna.

There may have been some doubt about Col. Carr's financial views until the publication of a recent letter that he wrote to the Bankers' Convention in which he endorsed the Fowler (New Jersey) bill, the purpose of which is to increase the power of national banks and to more thoroughly establish the gold standard. Our silver Democratic friend has no doubt failed to see this letter, for not a single Democratic paper in North Carolina has published it. For the information of our silver Democratic friend and the public generally, we will reproduce this letter of Col. Carr's in the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN. We do this out of no personal enmity to Col. Carr, but since he took a prominent part in the Democratic State Convention the public have a right to know his views and to know that the men who controlled the Democratic State Convention held the same views on the money question. Besides, it should be known that Col. Carr endorses the ninety-nine-year-midnight lease. So did the Democratic convention.

THE MONOPOLY DEMOCRAT THE SAME IN KANSAS AS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ottawa Times, of Kansas, exposes the efforts of the gold Democrats and Railroad attorneys to prevent co-operation in that State (Kansas,) we clip the following:

"The Democratic attorneys, of Kansas, who are in the service of the corporations are straining every effort to prevent co-operation between the Populists and Democrats of the State next month. They are galavanting over the State, at the expense of the corporations, seeing men who expect to be in the next Democratic convention, persuading them that this is not the proper year to effect co-operation and offering all kinds of reasons for it. These Democrats are men with smooth ways, else they would not be in the service of the corporations, and there is no doubt that they are doing the principle of fusion some injury."

If the Railroad Attorneys succeed in capturing the Democratic State Convention in Kansas, then of course they will prevent co-operation there as they did in this State.

Thus we see that the gold Democrats and the Railroad Attorneys are working the same scheme everywhere. It will be remembered that Ex-President Cleveland in a recent letter advised his followers everywhere to pursue this course.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD LAWYER CONVENTION.

THE CAUCASIAN had the so called Democratic State Convention reported by two different persons. Neither one saw the other's report or even knew that the other was making a report. One of these reports was published in the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN. Both of the reporters were strongly in favor of co-operation. Both wanted to see the Democratic convention controlled by the true friends of silver, and both were disappointed at the complexion of the convention and at its action. We publish the second report in this issue to show how completely they substantiate each other. Of course the routine details have been eliminated from the second report and simply the descriptive part published. Don't fail to read it. You will find it as interesting as the first report.

GREAT DEMAND FOR THE CAUCASIAN

THE CAUCASIAN has received an unusual number of requests from all parts of the State for copies of the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN. In response to each request we have sent copies of THE CAUCASIAN. We have also been asked for bundles of copies of THE CAUCASIAN which we have cheerfully complied with. We hope those who are interested in the success of the reform forces will labor with THE CAUCASIAN to "show up" to the people the schemes of the gold conspirators and monopolists by helping to spread the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN Let every reader of THE CAUCASIAN and every man who desires the emancipation of the people from the Shylocks, send in a club of subscribers. THE CAUCASIAN will expose the machine rule of the old parties.

WHO IS THIS LIAR.?

The following appears in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia American of June 4th:

"A North Carolina correspondent writes us under date of May 25th: "The newspaper report of the North Carolina convention is all wrong and exaggerated. Senator Butler stated he was opposed to Democratic fusion, and he thereby fooled and deceived a great many Populists. The convention was three-fourths against Democratic fusion. He lost control of the State Committee and was made to submit a proposition the Democrats will refuse."

We call upon the American to give the name of its cowardly correspondent. Every man at the Peoples Party State convention knows that the above is a lie.

"IT IS A MISTAKE."

The Patron and Gleaner (Dem.), in a leading editorial last week, says:

"The Democratic State convention which met in Raleigh last week declined the proposition of the Populist convention for co-operation of the two parties in sending a solid silver delegation to the next Congress. The convention seemed to be of the opinion that the Democrats could secure the vote of the rank and file of the Populist Party without the help of the leaders. We believe that is a mistake. It appears to us that Senator Butler was never stronger with his party than at present."

This issue of THE CAUCASIAN contains several very interesting contributed articles. THE CAUCASIAN desires short articles upon the issues of the day, and also brief news of the various sections of the State. It is not necessary to write long articles—a few lines sometimes expresses more than a column of matter.

If anyone wants to know what the Democratic convention favors, let them first learn what it opposes. It repudiated the principles set forth in the resolutions passed by the Populist State Convention. Let every anti-monopoly and honest silver man read this declaration of principles in another column. We think it safe to say that there is not a silver man who is honestly opposed to the gold standard and who in his heart supports the principles for which Mr. Bryan stands, who is opposed to a single one of the principles set forth in the resolutions referred to. If the Democratic convention had favored these principles and had co-operated with the People's party every one of these principles would have been triumphant.

Senator Butler in a speech in the Senate a few days ago charged that every trust and monopoly in the country contributed to the Republican campaign fund and that the Republicans were now paying the trusts back with a bond bill and other similar legislation. This very much offended the Charlotte Observer. It will also be remembered that that paper was also offended a few months since at Senator Butler's article in The Arena, charging that the trusts elected McKinley—and yet the Observer objects to being called a monopoly organ—yes, the hit hound hollers.

Who was the first speaker that the so-called Democratic State convention wanted to hear? Of course they wanted to hear a Southern Railway attorney and a Clevelandite, but which one of the Clevelanditesand Southern Railroad attorneys did they want to hear first? They wanted to hear the one that tried to fool the honest voters of the State in 1892 by pretending that he had a letter from Cleveland in favor of silver. It was perfectly natural that such a convention should consider such a man as its ideal orator.

Bryan wrote a letter warning the people that the goldbugs in disguise would try to capture the State convention and prevent co-operation against gold and monopoly. The goldbugs suppressed this letter so the goldbugs and railroad attorneys could capture the convention.

Who was it that ran from the silver convention in Raleigh in 1895? He was the same old fossil who was one of the chief Moguls in the late Democratic State convention in defeating co-operation. It is easy to guess his name.

How did ex-Governor Jarvis get his title of "visiting statesman?" By pretending to be the friend of the State's interest to the Atlantic Coast Line in 1893, while in fact he was a paid attorney of that road to engineer the deal.

Don't fail to read the second report of the great railway lawyer convention, published in another column. Of course such a convention was against Bryan and against co-operation.

You have some neighbors who are true silver Democrats and strong friends of Bryan. Let them have your copy of this issue of THE CAUCASIAN. Let them see how Bryan was betrayed by the recent Democratic State convention.

To our friends who have requested us to send sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN to the names sent, we would kindly ask that you see them—find out if they have received and read THE CAUCASIAN and then ask them to give you their subscription.

The Charlotte Observer and the Raleigh Post, the two leading gold and monopoly organs are still rejoicing over the action of the so-called Democratic State Convention.

Send for sample copies of this issue to hand to the true silver men and anti-monopolists in your neighborhood.

This State would repudiate the goldbugs and monopolists if every voter read THE CAUCASIAN.

Lend your neighbor this issue of THE CAUCASIAN.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Which Kind of War?

Looking Glass.]

There is a growing curiosity in the minds of reasoning people as to whether this war is to be a soldier's war, a speculators' war, or fall elections' war.

Who is to Blame.

Kings Mountain Reformer.]

Suppose in each of the nine Congressional Districts in this State two bimetallists and one single standard candidate are out for election. Which one will be sure of election? The goldbug for sure. And after the election is over the quarrel will be over who was to blame for it. But the goldbug will take his seat and laugh in his sleeve at how he won the office.

The People's party made a proposition to the Democratic party to co-operate on the election of nine bimetallic Congressmen this fall and the Democrats refuse. Now it is certain that the two parties could join and win, and the Populist platform be a fair one, we ask any reasonable and fair minded man who is to blame for the election of the goldbugs? Echo answers the Democratic party of course. And thus will the peoples judgment be recorded.

The gold Democrats in the United States Senate, while remaining in the party for "regularity's sake," voted for the issuance of bonds, and against the measures that Bryan and the free silver Democrats favor.

CONVENTION SNAP-SHOTS.

Those who profess to favor white man's government in North Carolina were the strongest opponents of the proposition to unite all of the reform forces of the State, thereby giving to the people an anti-monopoly, anti-trust and anti railroad government. Was their action in rejecting such a proposition characterized by honesty of purpose? The masses can pass judgment on this matter.

Ask your Democratic neighbor if he is proud of the action of the "White Shirt Brigade" convention?

The people will not be deceived by the action of the men in the Democratic party, who opposed co operation on the electoral ticket in '96, and who controlled its policy of action at the recent State convention.

Bryan said that where the gold Democrats are numerically weak they would assent to the adoption of the Chicago platform and where they are numerically strong they would oppose its adoption. In North Carolina they submit to the reaffirmance of the principles of the Chicago platform, yet oppose the only plan of winning success for those principles. Bryan knew precisely how to characterize their conduct.

The most conspicuous men in the Democratic convention were of the "original" Cleveland type, and they have not undergone any honest "change of heart" on the money question. They were, of course, opposed to any plan of winning victory for Bryan's principles.

Col. Paul Means was re-elected a member of the Democratic State committee. If the farmers of his Congressional District had been in the majority in their district caucus no goldbug would have been chosen as a committeeman. This is further evidence to prove that they were not there as delegates. Furthermore if the convention's policy had been controlled by farmers instead of railroad attorneys there would have been different action.

The editorial extract from Col. John R. Webster's Weekly shows unmistakably who dominated the Democratic convention. Col. Webster says frankly that the convention had the "smallest percentage of farmers" of any ever held before. Didn't the railroad attorneys and J. Pierpont Morgan's "overseer" want farmers in the convention? If they did not want them in the convention have they any right to expect the farmers' votes?

The vote in '96 showed clearly that Bryan could not have carried the State without co-operation. Can he carry it in '1900 without a co-operative plan of action? The railroad Democrats, and McKinley Democrats are opposed to co-operation.

The gold contingent in North Carolina remain in the party, yet oppose the only plan of achieving success. The people are no longer deceived by their conduct, and the day of reckoning is coming.

By the time the news travels to every nook and corner of the State that the Democratic Convention was absolutely dominated by the railroad attorneys and goldbugs, there will be some disgusted people among the rank and file of that party, especially among the farmers who are the first to suffer from bad legislation, and who want Bryant elected in 1900, with a Congress to legislate in their interest.

Abe Lincoln said that you can "fool all the people part of the time, part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." Guess the railroad monopolists, J. Pierpont Morgan hirelings and goldbugs who ran the Democratic convention will find out that the day for fooling the people is at an end.

Bear in mind that the Raleigh Post said that "White Shirt Brigade" met in Raleigh on May 26th.

"We endorse the address of chairman Jones, seeking to unite the silver forces." This recommendation, made by a member of the Democratic Committee on Platform and Resolutions was defeated by a vote of 5 to 4, refusing absolutely to endorse the only wise and sure plan to bring effective results. The North Carolina Democratic railroad lawyer convention claims to favor Bryan. The old quotation that the "Devil can cite scripture" should be revised.

The Peoples party was the first party to declare for the great reforms that are today agitating the country—in fact this brave young party was organized to fight for reform, because neither of the old parties would champion the cause of the suffering and distressed millions in the land. Let the masses rally to its standard.

The Patron and Gleaner, a Democratic paper published in Northampton county, says that the rejection of the Populist proposition was a mistake. The rank and file of the Democratic faith were not represented in the convention, and that accounts for their action. The farmers are the true and loyal supporters of Bryan and honestly desire his election. The railroad Democrats and McKinley Democrats are playing to hoodwink and deceive them.

AS A SILVER DEMOCRAT SEES IT.

"The Populist State Convention Planted Itself Upon a Great Principle and Extended the Hand of Friendship to the Silver Men in all Parties.

The Farmers Friend (Silver Democrat) commenting upon the People's Party State Convention, says:

In the Populist State Convention just held in Raleigh, Marion Butler scored a remarkable triumph. When the assemblage first met it was lousy with fraudulent proxies and reeked with the smell of Otho Wilson.

The winnowing hand of the Senator made itself felt and the genuine representatives of the party alone found seats. Then by a two-thirds majority the convention planted itself upon a great principle, and extended the hand of friendship to the silver men in all parties.

Butler's speech in behalf of a union of the silver forces is conceded by his enemies to have been a great effort worthy of a great man, bayed to the wall and harassed by a swarm of insects. The convention went wild over him and Mr. Skinner's farthing candle went out in splutter.

The effect of the action taken by the Populists at the end of a long and hard struggle in their own ranks should be to brace with fresh courage the Democrats, who wish to accomplish co-operation, as urged by Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones, our national chairman. There can be no mistake as to the natural alignment of a Chicago platform man, who acts upon his creed. He is heart and soul with Bryan and with Jones, and is for co-operation. The Cleveland Democrats, so-called by courtesy, are for the platform from the lips out. They do not in their hearts approve it and take it as children take physic with a wry face. Yet, thus far they are in control of our executive committee, and the major part of the State press. We rather expect to see their control continued for two years more. Then it will end forever and a day.

[From the above it appears that the Farmers Friend predicted that the same monopoly influence, that tried to capture the People's Party convention and failed, would be successful in capturing the Democratic state convention and preventing co-operation. We trust that the Farmer's Friend is right in its further prediction that these Clevelandites will never be able to betray the honest masses of the Democratic party again.—Editor Caucasian.]

Usurpations of the Federal Judiciary, Etc.

(Continued from 1st page.)

criminal courts for the violation of the anti-trust laws of that state. These laws do not violate the Constitution of the United States. If they do, then the remedy is by proceedings in the nature of an appeal from the ultimate court of the State. This federal judge, without the authority of any act of Congress, issues his writ, discharges the criminal, and says to the state of Texas, "You shall not enforce your criminal laws."

In the state of Virginia, a bill in equity is brought in the federal court by non-resident complainants seeking to sequester the assets of a domestic corporation upon allegations of insolvency and to hold its officers IN PERSONAM liable for its debts because of fraudulent conversions of its property. The court has jurisdiction because of the diversity of citizenship of the parties. It properly entertains the bill, appoints a receiver, and makes reference to a master for an account. While this suit in equity is pending, the State of Virginia through a grand jury, makes declaration against one of these corporation officers for a violation of its criminal laws. The sovereign State indicts him for embezzling the funds of the corporation. Thereupon a federal judge discharges him on a habeas corpus, on the ground that his court has obtained jurisdiction of the party in the equity suit. Thus he undertakes to exercise his dispensing power and thereby veto the criminal laws of Virginia.

Within the last year or two, two great railway systems, operating through many Southern States, engaged in a fierce competition for freights. They went into a rate war with each other. The mortgage bondholders of these systems applied to a Federal Court and obtained an injunction against their own and the other competing system to prohibit them from cutting rates on freight traffic. The complainants allege that their bonded railroads will not be able to earn the interest on their bonds watered and unwatered if rate reductions are permitted. That is to say, that these Federal Courts are not to permit legitimate competition among these common carriers who are governing the country by owning its highways. The farmers, the manufacturers, the toilers, and all the producers of the country must be left to the cold and cruel and relentless competition of the markets of the world, but the combinations of concentrated capital, the princes of mammon, the idle consumers of the wealth produced by the toilers, must not be subject to competition in their domain. If they fight each other, the federal courts must stop it. The benefits of competition among the carriers of the products of the country must be denied to the toilers who make those products. No more monstrous arrogation of the right to rob and run over the masses of mankind has ever been set up by the despots of the earth, from the period of Sulla and Crassus and Pontius Pilate and Caligula, down to the days of the Rothschilds and Havemeyer and Shiras and Pierpont Morgan. True it is that this particular injunction did not issue. The monarchs of the highways got together and put up the rates. But, be it remembered that the federal court seriously entertained the bill for the injunction. And this was done by a federal judge who is justly entitled to the reputation of having more heart and sympathy with the struggling millions than almost any other of the whole layout.

The framers of the Constitution made a magnificent structure of government. The genius of the great Chief Justice, John Marshall, construed, explained, and amplified these delegations of power so as to make them intelligible and useful and adapted to the growth of the great republic. But the reserved rights of the States none knew better than he, and none were more sincere in protecting and preserving them. Were he living today he would stand aghast and indignant at the judicial usurpation which is revolutionizing the republic from a union of free States into an imperial moneyed oligarchy, run by the financial manipulators of New York and London, sustained by the idle rich who stand in with their class, and supported by their grand army of hirelings throughout the land.

W. J. BRYAN FOR CO OPERATION.

Why Silver Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans Should Co-operate.

"While it is always difficult to secure harmonious co-operation between distinct and separate political organizations, there are times when this co-operation is both wise and necessary. In the campaign of 1896 the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans united in demanding the immediate restoration of independent bimetallism at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, and they agreed in declaring that the money question was of paramount importance at that time.

The question now arises, should these three political organizations act together in the Congressional campaign of 1898.

I answer without hesitation, yes.

Those who answer no must assume the burden of proving first, that co-operation was unwise in 1896, or second, that conditions have so changed as to make unwise now what was wise then. The defeat that befell the allied forces does not prove co-operation at that time to have been unwise, unless it can be shown that some one party would have been more successful than the three combined.

Co-operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

If the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify co-operation, although the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy, can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans.

FIRST—THEY ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO GOLD MONO-METALLISM.

SECOND—THEY DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF BIMETALISM AT THE PRESENT RATIO BY THE

INDEPENDENT ACTION OF THIS COUNTRY.

THIRD—THEY OPPOSE THE RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS.

FOURTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

FIFTH—THEY OPPOSE THE ISSUE OF INTEREST BEARING BONDS IN TIME OF PEACE.

SIXTH—THEY FAVOR THE INOCME TAX AS A MEANS OF RAISING A PART OF THE REVENUE NECESSARY TO ADMINISTER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SEVENTH—THEY FAVOR THE ABOLITION OF TRUSTS.

EIGHTH—THEY ARE OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

NINTH—THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right.

The Conspiracy of Gold and Monopoly.

The Republican party is trying to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard. Even now it is endeavoring to secure legislative indorsement of the policy of paying all coin obligations in gold. It pretends to be much concerned about national honor and the public credit. The leaders of the party know that debtor, whether a public debtor or a private debtor, meets all the requirements of the law, moral as well as statutory, when he discharges his obligation according to the terms of the contract. They know that all through the war the government, and private debtors as well, paid coin obligations in gold, although gold was worth three cents on the dollar less than Silver. And yet, these leaders would accuse Abraham Lincoln of dishonor rather than incur the displeasure of the Wall street magnates, who now control the financial policy of the Republican party.

These leaders know that if the Federal Government declares its purpose to pay all coin obligations in gold, its example will be used as an argument to force gold contracts up on State and Municipal Government, and upon private citizens. These leaders know that if their scheme is carried out, the very existence of these gold obligations will be urged as a reason why bimetalism should not be restored.

If the Republicans obtain control of the Senate and House in the election of 1898, there is no doubt, that they will, by law, surrender the contract right which the government now has, to pay coin obligations in silver (of which we are large producers) and bind the nation to pay in gold (an appreciating metal, the production of which is largely controlled by England.)

The Republican party will, if it obtains control of Congress in 1898, abandon the system which gives the debtor the option, and substitute a new system, which, permits the money lenders to choose the coin of payment, and second, allows them to increase the purchasing power of the dollars which they demand, to the impoverishment of the wealth producers of the world.

Let Each Voter Answer These Questions.

Should those who oppose this financial heresy, this child of greed and avarice, fight each other while the American people are bound with fetters of gold?

The administration is clearly committed to the policy of opposing independent bimetalism help the administration by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury is planning the retirement of the greenbacks. Should those who oppose retirement of greenbacks help to destroy them by fighting each other?

The administration has recommended an enlargement of the privileges and profits of national banks of issue. Should those who oppose national banks of issue stren then the banks by fighting each other?

The Secretary of the Treasury asks authority to issue interest-bearing bonds. Should those who oppose such bonds aid in increasing the interest-bearing debt by fighting each other?

Income tax Needed.

Our Federal taxes are collected entirely from import duties and internal revenue duties, both systems bearing more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. The Republicans refuse to grant the relief which could be secured through an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax. Should those who favor an income tax oppose this needed reform by fighting each other?

Trusts Must go.

Trusts are being organized on every hand, and the political as well as the industrial welfare of the country is being menaced by these great aggregations of capital. Should those who oppose trusts aid in perpetuating their existence by fighting each other?

Down With Government by Injunction

Government by injunction has, ever since the election of 1896, developed new dangers, and to-day threatens the existence of trial by jury. Should those who oppose government by injunction aid in making it a permanent part of our judicial system by fighting each other?

Recent events have shown the necessity for arbitration as a means of settling difficulties between labor and capital and the Federal Government, by applying the principle to carriers engaged in interstate commerce, would set a most salutary example to the States. Should those who favor arbitration, by fighting each other, deny to the laboring men this great boon?

If the questions above presented have lost none of their importance, it would seem that co-operation is proper now, if proper 18 months ago, unless it can be shown that the parties which could trust each other then cannot do so now. As there has been no national convention since 1896, it is impossible to judge of the present intentions of the three parties unless we take for our criterian the actions of those who stand in a representative capacity.

The Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans who in 1896 favored the reforms which I have mentioned favor them to-day. There is not a prominent man of any of the parties which united in 1896 who has abandoned any of the reforms which drew the parties together.

The Gold Syndicate and the Trusts Will be United.

The advocates of the gold standard, the enemies of independent bimetalism, the opponents of the greenbacks, the friends of national bank notes, the defenders of trusts, the suporters of government by injunction, and those who object to arbitration and an income tax—all these find no difficulty in uniting on the main issues, no matter how much they may differ upon minor ones.

Shall Those Opposed be United.

Shall the friends of reform show less earnestness or less sagacity? Reforms are often delayed by an attempt to secure too much, while progress is usually made a little at a time. If one cherishes the hope of laying up a competency for old age, he does not refuse to save anything until he can save all that he desires. If he is wise he lays aside a little each day and makes it the foundation for his fortune. Society moves forward slowly. Circumstances make it possible to rise to a plane a little higher than that occupied before, and from this new vantage ground the fight is renewed for the capture of some greater height. Holland has expressed an idea which may well be applied to the unceasing contest waged by those who would improve the condition of society and promote the welfare of the human race. He says:

"Heaven is not gained by a single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And mount to its summit round by round."

He Says Let Other Issues Wait.

Many millions of our people believe that the reforms above enumerated will bring vast advantages to the producers of wealth, but whether the advantage be much or little, these are the things which lie immediately in front of us, and they be decided one way or the other before more remote questions, even though they be greater ones, can be seriously considered. What though there be questions which may ultimately separate those who fought together in the last campaign, will Democrats, Populists or Silver Republicans be the worse for having secured those things for which they are jointly contending?

Strength in Union Weakens in Division.

Attention is a means to an end, not the end itself. To secure a few things is better than to advocate many things and get nothing. Our opponents not only recognize that there is strength in union, but they also recognize that there is weakness in division, and therefore they may be expected to present a united front whenever the interests of aggregated wealth are attacked, and they may be expected to spread dissensions wherever possible among the reform forces.

Schemes of the Enemy.

The Democrats will be warned against becoming tainted with Populism, and yet Jefferson denounced banks of issue, and Jackson entered into a contest with the money power before there was a Populist party, while the bimetallic system was established in the United State before any political party was organized. Our enemies will warn the Populists against association with the Democrats, and with unstinted praise commend those who are credited with "putting principal above office." The Republican party will gladly leave the Populists in possession of all the principles, so long as the Republicans are permitted to hold all the offices, because political principles are of no service to the public until they are enforced, through the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government. The Silver Republicans will be asked to listen to the stern song of international bimetallists, and warned against the contaminating influence of both Democrats and Populists. As an ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure, so a dollar spent in separating the reform forces will be more useful than sixteen dollars spent in an attempt to overcome their united strength.

An Emergency is Upon us.

In great crisis the patriotism of the American people always rises sufficient for any emergency. An emergency is now upon us; it will require all the intelligence and patriotism of the people to rescue the government from the hands of a party which has become the defender and abetter of every form of political vice. In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co-operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due, and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., June 9, 1898

The Republican State Executive Committee met here Wednesday at noon. The meeting was called by Chairman A. E. Holton for the purpose of issuing a call and selecting a date for the Republican State Convention.

Lieut. Col. Cowles Injured.

Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Cowles, of the Second Regiment while riding into this city from Camp Dan Russell, received injuries that will probably cause his retirement from service for some time.

He had recently been mustered into service as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, and it was after a visit to his regiment Friday that the accident occurred.

His horse took fright at the trolley cars and dashed across the track. When the horse struck the car Gen. Cowles' right ankle was broken. Surgeons from the Second Regiment attended.

Wake County Teachers' Association.

The Wake County Teachers' Association will meet at the Centennial School, in Raleigh, on Saturday, June 11th, 1898, at 11 o'clock, and will adjourn at 3 o'clock, or earlier, there being an intermission for dinner. The following have been asked to write papers or make talks: Miss Sallie W. Jones, Miss Mary Adams, Messrs. E. L. Green, W. H. Penny, W. D. Ray, H. W. Norris and J. P. Goodwin.

The subjects discussed will be of direct interest to every teacher in the county.

Mr. Norris will conduct an exercise upon part 1 of White's Element of Pedagogy. Questions will be given out as suggestions for studying the book, though nobody will be expected to answer questions at meeting. This part of the program, conducted by Mr. Norris, will be of great advantage to those who expect to be examined on this book. Every teacher is requested to make a list of things needed in his or her school. The County Superintendent wishes to know just what material is needed in every school.

You are expected to bring your dinner, and we hope to spend a pleasant day. Come as early as you wish.

Very truly yours,
L. D. HOWELL, Pres.

Attention County Supervisors.

TO THE COUNTY SUPERVISOR:

There seems to be some misunderstanding among some of the Supervisors in regard to the Census, but there should not be for I informed each Supervisor last year that the Census that was taken in November, or December, 1897, would be accepted at this office instead of the May Census 1898. It was necessary to have the Census last November or December, in order for the appointment to be made per capita to the townships, as the present law requires. There would necessarily be very little change as to population from December, 1897, to May, 1898. Hence I will accept this Census in your annual report, to be made to me the first July of this year.

I wish to urge you to make out your annual report promptly the first of July and forward to this office, so that ample time may be had to arrange the statistics for the press, that the report may be published in due time.

It is a shame, but nevertheless true, that there are always some counties in the State which never get in their reports, and the Superintendents, for years, have to go back to former years and fill in with old statistics. Do not allow this to occur this year. Such negligence on the part of any Supervisor is sufficient cause for his removal from office. Business is business. Let us have no negligence this year from any source in the State. These words are not intended for those who are prompt in their official duties, but to those who are negligent and careless.

What I have said is meant in kindness and for the best interest of this great work.

Let us work together and have a full and complete report of the schools.

Very truly,
C. H. MEBANE,
Supt. Public Instruction

Dr. Thompson's Letter.

The following letter has been sent to the various county chairmen of the Peoples Party by State Chairman Thompson:

The action of the recent Democratic State Convention in refusing an offer of co-operation with the Peoples Party in order to elect nine silver Congressmen, coupled with their failure to make to us a counter proposition looking to the same end, makes their position utterly indefensible before the rank and file of the people who earnestly desire reform in national legislation.

"We should spare neither time nor effort to impress upon the people the fact that the Democratic party, notwithstanding its platform professions, has substantially, by its action, declared against financial reform, against Bryan and silver, and has betrayed, at the dictation of the goldbugs and monopolies, the true Democrats inside the Democratic party; the folly of whose further attempts to "fight it out inside the party" should be apparent to all. The Peoples Party is evidently their only refuge.

"Will it not have the effect of emphasizing our position, and of bringing honest men everywhere to discuss the situation as it exists and to realize that the Peoples Party has done all that it could, and that it will continue to do all that it can, in the line of the financial reform, if we proceed at the earliest possible date to hold our Congressional Conventions, and decide upon whom we will support for Congress—men sincerely in harmony with our principles and aggressive in their advocacy; whose defeat, if it comes, shall be evidently chargeable to the design of the Democratic party under its corporate, goldbug control?

"The resolutions and propositions offered by us to the Democratic State Convention represent the unanimous sentiment and direction of the Populist State Convention. If your people are not fully advised as to the nature of this proposition, and the reply made thereto, your Central Committe would be glad to have suggestions as to how the matter can be clearly set before them.

"As to our conventions for Judicial, Legislature and county nominations, it would seem that these may reasonably be delayed until the people are more at leisure.

"One thing, it seems to me, should be clearly determined, to-wit: that Populists should not accept nominations at the hands of the Democratic party; if we are not good enough to be co-operated with as a party, upon principle, it would seem that no Populist, who regards his party or respects himself, can afford to lend a hand to the Democratic party in its efforts to break down our organization.

"This letter is not an expression of committee policy to bind in any way your action, but is written as a suggestion and an inquiry, for the good of the party, which is the only hope for the common welfare.

"I shall be glad to hear from you."

No other preparation has ever done so many people so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla, America,s Greatest Medicine.

THE D. D. & B. INSTITUTE

Closed After a Successful Session—The Superintendent's Able Management—A Sketch of his Work

The Institute for the White Blind and Colored D. D. & B. in Raleigh closed a most successful year. The success of these institutions is largely due to Mr. John E. Ray the very efficient Superintendent. Mr. Ray has won a national reputation as an advanced teacher for the deaf and blind. The Messenger, published at Talladega, Ala., in its May issue has a large cut of Mr. Ray with a brief sketch of that gentleman. We clip the following from the article:

"A genial spirit, a fluent speaker, a ready writer and a devout consecration to the service of the Master, marked him as a man whose career might be watched with anticipation of the highest results. Mr. Ray left North Carolina in September, 1887, to accept a position of teacher of an advanced class in the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. On December 15, following, he was promoted to the position of Superintendent in which capacity he reflected great credit upon himself. When he assumed these onerous duties, there were only about 55 pupils in attendance. The value of the only building was $36,000. While there he increased the attendance to 135 and expended $150,000 in building and equipping seven new buildings.

With a feeling of satisfaction such as can come only from duty, carefully and prayerfully discharged, he resigned his position there in August, 1894, to take charge of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville. His efforts were crowned with great success, although he was seriously handicapped by the depressed financial condition of the commonwealth.

The attitude of his co-laborers toward him cannot be expressed more truly and tersely than in the following quotation from the present Superintendent of this school:

"I call to mind the remarks of a teacher of this school concerning Mr. Ray, which came up while we were out walking together last spring. The teacher said: "Do you know I never saw a man I like to work under better than Mr. Ray. Among the teachers in the deaf work, those who know him regard him as one of the pleasantest Superintendents in the United States to work under."

Just such tributes as these spoken from the heart and not under impulse of the moment, tell of the appreciation of his worth by his host of friends. Of his two years' work here, I quote an extract from a paper presented by Prof. G. M. McClure, at the recent 75th anniversity of the Kentucky school:

"The short but energetic administration of Superintendent John E. Ray, is still fresh in your minds. His industry and perseverance; his success in building up the attendance; his ability as a Superintendent and his standing as a Christian gentleman are known to you all."

Mr. Ray is now at the head of the North Carolina school for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh. He has recently secured an appropriation of $57,000 and several new buildings are now in process of construction.

N. C. State Dairymen's Report.

The second report of the North Carolina State Dairymen's Association has just been issued. It is a neat pamphlet of 97 pages containing a frontispiece and several illustrations. A neat table of contents gives ready reference to the subjects and to the advertisements separately.

This Association is now in its fifth year. It is seeking to encourage the most profitable branch of animal industry and farming, and to help its members and others to practice dairying on the best methods which have been worked out, and to help its friends find the best markets for their products. This report is packed with helps and suggestions, and has within its covers information regarding nearly everything a dairymen needs, or directions as to where he can find what he wants. The report is sent free to all members and every North Carolina Dairymen, or cow owner, is invited to join the Association and take part in its proceedings. Membership fee is $1.00 and the annual dues are one dollar. New members who have not received a copy of the first report will be entitled to both reports on receipt of membership fee or dues to October 1898.

Address the Secretary and Treasurer, Frank E. Emery, West Raligh, N. C.

Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A Generous Gift.

Tuesday morning the hearts of the friends of Trinity College were gladdened by the news that Mr. Washington Duke had given another $100,000 to the trustees of Trinity to be used as might be deemed best. There is no string and no condition attached to the gift. The money is immediately available for any purpose, though it will probably be added to the endowment fund, thus increasing the permanent income of the college to $25,000 a year. This lastest exhibition of generousity makes the entire amount given by Mr. Duke to Trinity foot up to the magnificent total of $347,000. Raleigh Post.

WAR NOTES.

It is reported that it is the purpose of the administration to hold Porto Rico for indemnity for the expenses of war. It is yet undetermined whether the Phillippiens will be permanently claimed or not.

Vienna correspondence of the Daily Mail, says: "Spain has addressed another appeal to the powers to intervene in the war, and Austria is prepared to accede, but only in conjunction with other powers."

Virginia Regiment Off.

The Second Virginia Regiment, U. S. V. left Richmond Thursday for Tampa. The regiment was escorted through the city to the depot by local camps of Confederate veterans and other companies. The route of procession was thronged with people to bid the soldier boys good bye.

Under Sealed Orders.

MOBILE, Ala., June 3.—The forward movement from Mobile began this afternoon under command of Gen. Bates. The first part of the Fourth Army Corps to leave camp was the Second Cavalry, and this was quickly followed by the Third and the Twentieth Infantry. The men marched through the city to water front, where the afternoon and part of the night were consumed in taking passage on the transports.

Died at Manila.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the Navy Department Sunday afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster W. W. Galt, of the navy, dated at Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long.

Censorship at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—The censorship at Tampa, which relaxed enough to permit of chronicling, with certain restrictions, the arrival of volunteer troops at this point, has been again tightened to even a greater extreme than before. No comments will hereafter be allowed on the movements of the regular or volunteer troops, either to or from this point, nor will anything bearing on any phase of the situation here be permitted. Correspondents are practically limited now to the veriest camp gossip.

Nothing in the nature of information or denial of the reports of embarkation of troops at this point or any comment which might indicate a movement will be allowed.

Will Reach a Climax.

This week is to see the climax of the war. Santiago and Porto Rico are to pass into the possession of the United States. Against both places a military and naval expedition of great force is to be directed, and before many days will come the news of two notable engagements. Both will be successful. On this point the President, who is especially interested in the immediate taking of Porto Rico, has no doubt whatever. He knows that at Santiago the Spanish fleet is helpless, and that at the same time the insurgents around the city are ready and waiting to cooperate with our army. The latter will land near Santiago, and will march over and to the rear of the Santiago fortification, taking them by storm, it will be a great battle unless the Spaniards run away. About the same time a large section of Sampson's squadron will appear before San Juan, and with the aid of the troops, which will be landed from transport, the taking of that city will be commenced. As has been repeatedly stated in the Post, the President is anxious that Porto Rico shall be in possession of the United States before Spain actually sues for peace.—Washington Post.

SANTIAGO BATTERIES SILENCED

By American Fleet Under Commodore Schley—Firing Continued for Three Hours and the Forts Rendered Useless.

On board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, Monday (noon), via Kingston, Jamaca, Tuesday, June 7.—The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Cave batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

Previous to the bombardment, orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American Admiral had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac are confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Castle somewhat.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

"ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED IN DIVIDING THE SILVER FORCES WOULD AID THE GOLD STANDARD ADVOCATES MORE THAN SIXTEEN DOLLARS EXPENDED IN TRYING TO DEFEAT THE UNITED SILVER MEN AT THE POLLS.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

Its Patriotic Action Commends Itself to all Fairminded Citizens—No Time For Partisan Prejudice—Monopolist Hirelings at Work.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 25, '98.

The course our State Convention unquestionably commends its patriotic motives and sincerity to the intelligent and fair-minded masses of the State, actuated by the noblest sentiment and directed by the wisdom inspired by the situation the people have drawn the line—honest government, bimetallism, reform against dishonest government, monopoly, trusts, combines and goldbugism.

What say the voters?

Shall we continue to support the infamous machinations in their system of financial and industrial slavery? Shall we rivet more tightly the claims that fetter the yeomanry of our State, or shall we with one fell blow strike off the shackles? There is no neutral ground, we must take a stand, the issue is too plain, sharp and pointed to admit equivocation. Upon one side floats the flag of freedom, representing the principles upon which the martyrs of '76 founded this republic, on the other side stands the ensign of a rich and powerful oligarchy that is and has been sucking the life-blood of our institutions since the close of the civil war. What shall we do? Shall we show ourselves emissaries of this corrupt combine by opposing a coalition of our brethren against the task masters. Shall we give the arch-enemy comfort and support by pretending to be neutral, or shall we like one great brotherhood rally to the banner that stands for our liberty?

The crisis is upon us, we must act.

There is no time now for partisan prejudice or petty jealousies, the enemy is approaching, we must meet him. From the mountains to the seashore let there be one song, one flag, one triumphant victory.

It would be opportune, possibly just here, to point out to the patriots of the State, some of the wiles and snares of the enemy. One of the most potent factors of a foe is his spies. These secret agents who precede the enemy proper, collect valuable information, locate the weak points and masked in the guise of friendship and sow seeds of discord to disrupt their antagonist. Too much care and too constant a vigil cannot be had for and over this dangerous vanguard.

To-day these sanctimonious Iagos are with us, but their dissimulation is being consumed by their fervency. Their great love for corruption money is blinding their senses and they think of but how to deceive and "put money in the purse." Their great zeal, ratlike, gnaws away at their masks, and anon we see their drunken visages—corruption-money inebriates. The champion and commandant of this cohort of base hirelings is the widely and unfavorably known Mark Hanna, whose questionable election to the United States Senate and kindred antics in the previous national election have made him notable. Mr. Hanna represents the oligarchy of monopoly and blood money, that is robbing the people. His hirelings who are now at work are mainly among the editors of the State press. These people are promised by the railroad companies, who act upon the suggestion of Hanna, lots of job work, printing, passes and other favors, to do what? To disrupt and divide the silver and reform forces with the cry of "negro" and "white supremacy." Of course it would not be necessary to bribe or offer to bribe every editor who is making this cry. The leading ones are selected and the rag-tag class follow as a consequence. Such are some of the spies, paid hirelings of the people's enemy, sent among the honest people of our State, like wolves among lambs, to deceive and destroy their manhood. The plan is to devide us, to effect dissension and thereby thwart the will of the people. The enemy well knows that but one great sentiment actuates the people and that if permitted to stand on a common level, his favored class of legalized banditts will be swept from the country. Mark you, every subterfuge will be resorted to by these hirelings to break our ranks. The cry of negro will be their slogan; they will tell us that we stand for negro domination, the negro will be painted in all his blackness and ignorance, and thrust upon us for argument in behalf of trusts and corrupt government. This sign will be one of the ear-marks of the Hanna hirelings. There is no doubt but what a small number of unsuspecting patriots will be deluded by this deception. However, we should ever be on the alert to meet this snare.

There is an answer to this obnoxious lie that all the Hannaites of hades cannot refute; it is concise and convincing. It is this: If there is a party that stands for negro domination and against white supremacy, is it not that party that gives them precedence over white people in the disposition of federal offices, such as the portfolios of postoffices, custom houses etc., and is not such a party the one in whose interest those work who are endeavoring to divide the reform and silver forces?

LATER.—Since writing the above I learn that the assumed Democratic Convention at Raleigh has contemptuously rejected the proposition of our party to elect nine free silver Congressmen. This is one great evidence of the power of the Wall street gold ring, it still controlls the party machinery of the Democratic organization in this State. The leaders have sold their souls to Hanna for a mess of pottage to dupe the gullible of their party into a scheme to defeat the cause of bimetallism and reform.

Far from accomplishing its object to force upon the true Democracy of this State the gold standard and domination of trusts and monopoly, the pretended leaders of the Democratic party have virtually destroyed its organization. Every sober-thinking, honest, unprejudiced Democrat, will logically conclude that true Democracy is represented by that party that uncompromisingly stands for its principles and endorses the advice of its loved and able champion, Wm. J. Bryan.

A great and glorious victory is ahead. Let us keep up and doing.

JOSEPH MARION KING.
612, Wooster St.

PAYING INVESTMENT

An Advertisemt in The Caucasian Brings Good Returns—Read What a Progressive Firm Says.

CHATHAM MFG. CO.
ELKIN, N. C, May 21, 1898.

THE CAUCASIAN, Raleigh, N. C:

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose new copy of ad. for this season, and will thank you to insert instead of the old.

Our last season's ad. in your paper did us much good.

Yours truly
CHATHAM MFG. CO.

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER SICK.

Taken Suddenly With an Acute Pain—Silver Advocates in Washington Express Great Disgust at the Action of the Democratic Convention.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Hon. John E. Fowler is now sick at his room in the National hotel of this City. He was taken ill suddenly, and Dr. Walter C. Murphy, who was immediately summoned to see him, found Mr. Fowler suffering acute pain—and remained with him Thrsday night. The attack was something like acute indigestion.

Dr. Murphy feels confident that Mr. Fowler will recover in a few days.

Expressions of disgust at the rejection of the Populist proposition, are frequently made by the silver Democrats in Congress. They speak in language too severe and vigorous for publication.

Hon. Charles H. Hartman, (silver Republican), and one of the brightest men in the House of Representatives, when asked for his opinion as to the action of the North Carolina Democratic convention in repudiating the Populist proposition for co-operation said: "I would have to write it on Asbestos."

Like many others Mr. Hartman condemns their action.

There was an excursion party from Winston in the city last week.

Messrs. D. B. Perry, of Tarboro, N. C., and E. B. Sherrell, of Catawba, are among the graduating class at the Georgetown Law College of this city. The Commencement will be held this week.

INSURGENTS ATTACK THE SPANISH

at Manila—Fast and Furious Fighting Lasting Seventy Hours—Many are Killed and Over 1,000 Spaniards Taken Prisoners.

MANILA, May 31.—Via Hong Kong, June 6.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously and with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed.

There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours despite the typhoon, which is raging. The violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing. The natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgent hold Malabon, Tarlack and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mesa and Molate, the suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles.

A native regiment under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

The Governor has issued a dispairing proclamation begging the insurgents to come to terms, and that he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside the old walled city.

Men are filling the moats, testing the drawbridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Large Numbers Wounded.

A correspondent writes as follows: I visited the Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it, and found there 1,400 wounded, 566 seriously, among the latter six Spanish officers. All were well treated. Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, has said that the insurgents are eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but that Admiral Dewey refuses to allow "hordes of passionate semi-savages to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to wait the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malote river, seven miles south of Manila, otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

Report of Admiral Dewey.

"Admiral Dewey reports that the insurgents have been actively engaged in the Province of Cavite during the past week. They have won several victories, taken prisoner about 4,000 men and 50 officers of the Spanish troops, not native.

"The arsenal of Cavite has been prepared for occupation by the United States troops upon their arrival on transports."

WOMAN'S WORK.

An apt old adage declares that woman's work is never done. This is true of the housewife's manifold duties and approximately true of the thousands who work all day in factories and stores and half the night in making and mending their own clothes or sewing for others to patch out a meagre income. Women who are too much on their feet, or who are unable to stand the strain of over-work and worry, are peculiarly susceptible to the weaknesses and irregularities that are the bane of womankind. The symptoms of such derangements are insufficient or excesive menstruation, headache, backache, neuralgia, leucorrhœa, displacements and extreme nervousness amounting in many cases to hysteria. The use of morphine is dangerous and examinations by male physicians are painful and unpleasant.

Bradfield's Female Regulator, the standard remedy for a quarter of a century, will speedily and permanently correct the worst disorders of women. Bradfield's Regulator is sold by druggists at one dollar a bottle. Interesting and valuable books for women mailed free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Populist of Maine have nominated by acclamation Robert Gerry, of Ellsworth Falls, for Governor.

George Vanderbilt was married to Miss Edeth S. Dresser at the American church in Paris last week. The marriage ceremony was of the simplest character and lasted only ten minutes. There was no music except that furnished by the church organ.

Shrivelled Up Under X-Rays.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., June 3.—Patrick J. Hardy, who was examined under X-rays at Loomis Sanitarium, a few months ago and claimed that his flesh, and internal organs were shriveled under the exposure, is dead. He was confined to his bed and brought suit for $20,000 against the sanitarium. Three weeks ago he was removed to county almshouse, where he died.

$20,000 Monument Fund.

NORFOLK, Va., June 2.—Col. Walter H. Taylor, Chairman, announces that the Confederate Monument Committe has nearly $20,000 available for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead of this city. The Committee recommend that the shaft be placed at the head of Old Market Square, on Main street.

Young Lawyer Charged With Forgery.

Col. Philip W. Averitt, a young lawyer of some prominence in North Carolina, was last week arrested in Richmond upon the charge of forgery. The specific charge upon which he was arrested was for selling a bogus block of National Bank of Waterville bonds, which he sold to a Philadelpia man for $2500.

NORTH CAROLINA TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

The 15th Annual Session of This Great Gathering of North Carolina Teachers and Their Friends Will be Held This Year at Asheville, N. C., June 14-18, 1898.

Leading educators from all the prominent schools of the State, together with distinguished speakers from other States, will make this one of the most interesting and helpful Assemblies ever held in the South. Railroad tickets will be placed on sale June 10th, good to return any time before July 25th. The railroad rates, and the boarding rates in Asheville, are the lowest ever secured for such an occasion. The entire trip can be made for very little cost. All teachers and all friends of education can have the advantage of these remarkably low rates.

There will be delightful excursion trips to the Vanderbilt Estate, Hot Springs, and other points of interest. Some of the finest scenery in the world is along the line to Asheville.

You cannot afford to miss this occasion.

It will be the most interesting gathering of the year. Low rates of board have been secured for those who wish to remain for a longer time than the session of the Assembly.

For fuller announcement, complete programme, etc., address the Secretary,

W. T. WHITSETT,
Whitsett, N. C.

BRYAN AND JONES

VERSUS

North Carolina Democrats.

No One Need Give Up His Party Organization---Parties Opposed to Gold and Monopoly Should Co-Operate---Of Course Goldbugs and Monopolists Will Oppose this Plan to Win a Victory for the People.

The Way to Victory Over Gold and Monopoly Pointed Out by Bryan and Jones.

Co operation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is co-operation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. . . . . In such a crisis there is no time to discuss the ultimate effect of co operation upon any particular party. We may rest assured that the people will bestow honor where honor is due and that that party which shows the greatest devotion to the welfare of the people will, in the end, receive due credit for every laudable endeavor.—W. J. Bryan in his open letter to New York Journal.

The issue is joined; we cannot avoid it if we would. Either the friends of bimetalism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts and monopolies must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We are asking no man to abandon his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; but in this great contest we do appeal to all good men to stand solidly together for liberty and humanity, and strike down forever this conspiracy of gold and monopoly.—James K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

The Way to Defeat Mapped Out by North Carolina Democrats.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto.

Resolved, 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee be, and the same is, hereby respectfully declined.

Resolved, 2. That the Democratic State Executive Committee be, and the same is, hereby instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion.

These resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

We favor a union of the silver forces of the country in the Congressional elections, and cordially invite all voters, without regard to past political affiliations to unite with us in supporting our candidates for Congress who favor the free coinage of silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of our Democratic National Chairman, Hon. James K. Jones, and to the Congressional committee.

That we admire and commend without stint the great and gallant fight made by Hon. William J. Bryan in the last National campaign for the success of our party and the principles of our platform.—Extract from Democratic State Platform.

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place of the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the State chairman, the chairman of Congressional executive committees, and one member elected by each Congressional Convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

SEC. 5. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 6. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees, Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 7. The State convention shall elect six members of the Executive Committee at large, and may elect a State chairman or leave the State Committee to elect its own chairman, who may or may not be a member of said comittee. But each State chairman shall serve until his successor is elected. The six members at large of the State committe and the State chairman shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. Each township, primary of the People's party shall send to the county convention three delegates for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892. And when a township is divided into precincts, wards or other sub-divisions of a township, that such sub divisions shall send to the county convention one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

SEC. 4 All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all People's party primaries and conventions.

HOME-SEEKERS EXCURSION TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Tickets will be sold May 3d, 17th, and June 7th and 21st, to all points in Arkansas and Texas, and other points in the Southwest, at one fare plus two dollars ($2.00) for the round trip. Tickets limited for return passage twenty-one days from date of sale. These tickets can be purchased of the Iron Mountain agents at Memphis, Cairo or St. Louis. For maps and other information address I. E. Rehlander, T. P. A., Mo. Pac. Ry., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FREE LITERATURE.

The Campaign of 1900 Is On.

Organization and education is the watchword. Literature is the most effective means of education. Now is the time to circulate it. For ten (10) cents in silver or stamps your name will be placed on the Silver Circulator List and sent to the leading silver and reform papers in the United States, who will mail you sample copies free for distribution. You will also receive congressional speeches, pamphlets, etc., for distribution; over a hundred papers, pamphlets, speeches, etc., for only 10 cents. Get the literature for your neighborhood. Send in at once. Write your name and address plainly. Address Box A, Farmers Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

CO-OPERATION AGAINST GOLD AND MONOPOLY.

THE ADDRESS SENT OUT BY THE TWENTY-FIVE POPULIST SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Reasons Why the People's Party Should Appeal to All Who Are Opposed to the Rule of Gold and Monopoly to Join Hands in a Harmonious Co-operation Against the Common Enemy.

Our readers will remember the address appealing for a co-operation of all who are opposed to gold and monopoly, recently sent out by the twenty-five Populist Congressmen and Senators. Since some who claim to be opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly have recently attacked this address we republish it below so that all may read it again and see exactly what it says. It is as follows:

THE POPULIST ADDRESS.

To the People: The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the last twenty-five years has been by adroit and stealthy processes. These would have been impossible if it had not had its agents and confederates holding positions of public trust in the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. Neither the beneficiaries nor the tools of this conspiracy have any particular politics. In name the last administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, but it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious policies of its predecessor.

At length the selfish and brutal interests behind this conspiracy deem themselves strong enough to dispense with the caution and duplicity hitherto necessary to their success. The administration boldly avows its indorsement of their scheme against the liberty and prosperity of the people. Within a few weeks it has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which is, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury: "To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

This country has during the past twenty-four years suffered enough of the blighting effect of the gold standard, so far as fraudulent legislation and executive usurpation have been able to establish it. It is now boldly proposed to legalize what has been done in defiance of law and to use the power secured by false pretenses from a long suffering and too trustful people to put upon this infamous design the stamp of alleged popular authorization.

In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard the plan of this administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest bearing paper money of the government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money, the very life blood of business, to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.'

It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation. In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce, but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold standard yoke upon our necks and "to more thoroughly" subjugate our people and dominate our government.

All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country have seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create "hard times" in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted, which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government; but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthrophy they carefully manœuver for either service or silence.

The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionairs, who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government, but will be solidly entrenched against resistance and retirbution.

Briefly stated this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partisan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another.

In every campaign the gold syndicate and all the allied trusts and monopolies combine. They select the conventions they desire to control; they elect the candidates that they have selected. Of course they control them after they are elected Therefore, those who are not their agents and who would not submit to their tryannous spoliation should strenuously oppose the allied combination of gold and monopoly.

The only hope of the enemy is to divide us. Therefore, let us be more united and harmonious than ever, and further let us organize without delay a vigorous campaign in every State and Congressional district, county and precinct.

There are but two sides to this mighty and portentous conflict. All of those of whatever party who favor the conspiracy of gold and monopoly, who favor industrial slavery, widespread poverty, and national destruction, should be one side; and all of those of whatever party who oppose this deadly design, who love truth and right, who love their country, who love their homes and firesides, and who believe in the sacred principles declared by Jefferson and reasserted by Jackson and Lincoln, should be on the other side. On this side we solidly stand. Then let us, maintaining at all times party integrity, invite the harmonious co-operation of all seeking the same end. The ominous dangers threatening the institutions of the republic make this the highest duty. The line of battle is clearly drawn. We cannot avoid the conflict if we would.

Therefore let us appeal to all citizens and to all organizations and parties that oppose this conspiracy—that oppose a government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts, that oppose and will not submit to the despotism of sordid wealth—to come to the rescue. Patriotism and manhood are not dead. A large part of the American people realize the wrongs and comprehend the dangers, and are ready and anxious to fight this system to the end. The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land and the friends of liberty everywhere are awaiting the patriotic call to fight a common battle against a common foe. Let this be done and we can crush every traitor as did the men of the American Revolution; let us be done and we shall drive every Tory to ignominious defeat. Let this be done and we shall re-establish what is almost overthrown: A government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Signed: Marion Butler, Chairman Peoples Party National Executive Committee.

W. A. Harris, Henry Heitfield, William V. Allen, R. F. Pettigrew, John C. Bell, J. D. Botkin, Jerry Simpson, W. F. Strowd, W. L. Greene, J. Y. Callahan E. R. Ridgely, James Gunn, John E. Fowler, C. H. Castle, N. B. McCormick, M. S. Peters, J. E. Kelley, C. A. Barlow, A. C. Shuford, W. D. Vincent, Samuel Maxwell, Freeman Knowles, Charles H. Martin, W. L. Stark, and R. D. Sutherland.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore he just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolised for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards, representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safeguards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the People's party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seinorage to carry on the war.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last 2 General Assemblies has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and national governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding anyone except the actual employees of said corporations from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina; but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our railroad commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of railroad commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Commission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3 000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the mysterious power of a strong railroad lobby prevented the last legislature from enacting the necessary legislation to enable the State to make an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial and especially wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and the defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject including an alien law similar to the Wisconsin statute, so as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when actions are brought against them. We also recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues.Thrs and Sat A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar Lv	Dover†	s 9 43 / 10 15	s 4 30
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W Ar Lv	Newbern*	s 12 05 / 1 30	s 5 15 / 5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar Lv	Morehead City*	s 3 46 / 3 51	s 6 37 / 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon.Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv Ar	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 00 / 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 10 / 8 57	s 2 50 / 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 32	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 759	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 47 / 7 42	s 8 20 / 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 50.
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops

S L. DILL, Sup't

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES. AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43		
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35		
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00			
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14		
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25		
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro			7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia			8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington			9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00			
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10		
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro			10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53		
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily. except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.